State Library

The Asheville News.

VOL. II---NO. 2. ASHEVILLE, N. C., JULY 28, 1859. WHOLE NO. 522.

CALENDAR FOR 1859.

Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56,

I. O. O. F.

Holds its regular meetings every Thursday evening, at Temperance Hall.

W. A. PATTON, *N. G.*

J. P. SAWYER, *R. S.*

Asheville, Aug. 26, 1858.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

WE have this day formed a partnership for the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, in all their branches, under the firm and style of

MORRISON & SUMMEY.

Office, one door below J. A. Patton's store, and nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

Calls promptly attended at all hours, day or night, and in our absence calls left at the store of Summey, Spears & Co., will receive our prompt attention.

W. MORRISON, *M. D.*
D. F. SUMMEY.

Asheville, March 31, 1859. tf.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.,
AND
J. G. HARDY, M. D.,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

Office—front room in the Temperance Hall Building, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

Asheville, Feb. 17, 1859. tf.

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.,

Office first door south of the Bank

January 6, 1859.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855.

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located in ASHEVILLE, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession. He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.

March 18, 1858.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. JOHN C. LOVE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Jackson county, in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. He will attend promptly to all calls, day and night.

Office 14 miles north of Webster, at the residence of J. B. Love, Esq.

March 17, 1859. 1y

David Coleman,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853. tf.

W. L. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

HAVING located at Asheville, will attend the Courts of Buncombe and surrounding counties. Office at Gudger's Hotel.

December 16, 1858.

R. H. CANNON,

Attorney at Law,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

October 21, 1858. 1y

SAM. C. BRYSON,

Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe and Madison.

Office at Waynesville, Haywood county.

February, 1859.

H. A. BOONE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

WILL practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood.

Oct. 14, 1858.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District.

Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

NAILS.

A good assortment, just received by SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

FACTS
FOR THE
PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the PEOPLE. And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise, and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Asheville, April 2, 1859. tf

ASHEVILLE
CARRIAGE SHOP.

HAVING bought the interest of E. L. Triplett in the wood shop, I now offer my services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. Thankful for the past favors, I will continue to carry on the

Carriage and Buggy Making

business in its various branches. Also, wagons, carts, &c. I still occupy the old stand of James Smith, in the south of Asheville.

From my long experience, I flatter myself I shall be able to give entire satisfaction. My work shall not be surpassed in the State.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and must be paid for before removed.

Produce taken in exchange for work.

Orders from a distance promptly attended.

D. C. McGREGOR.

January 20, 1859. tf

Gudger's Hotel,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. H. GUDGER, Proprietor.

The Southern, Eastern, Morganton and Murphey stages, stop at this House.

Asheville, October 7, 1858

JUST received, and now being opened, an excellent stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

We invite our lady friends to call and examine for themselves.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

PROPERTY FOR SALE IN
MARION, N. C.

THE undersigned offers for sale a valuable residence in the town of Marion, McDowell county. The lot contains about half an acre, and has upon it a neat and convenient residence, a ten-pin alley, and all necessary out-buildings.—It lies upon main street, immediately adjoining Stephens' Hotel, and is very desirable property. Further information concerning it can be had by calling on G. W. Glass, Esq., of Marion.

If not disposed of privately, it will be offered at public sale during the week of the next County Court of McDowell county.

It will be sold on six months credit, the purchaser giving note and approved security.

J. R. HEMPHILL.

Asheville, June 2, 1859. tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms. Also, Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

January 6, 1859. tf.

COOKING STOVES.

THE undersigned is just receiving a large lot of Cooking Stoves, of the most *approved patterns* and *designs*, and embracing all sizes, from the *smallest to the largest*. Come, bring your money, and buy one at *low figures*.

JAS. B. RANKIN.

EVERY kind of country produce taken in exchange for Goods, by

Nov. 18, 1859. J. A. PATTON.

Town Property
FOR SALE.

THE house and lot now occupied by M. L. Doyle, is offered for sale. The lot fronts on the Public Square, and has upon it neat and comfortable buildings—including dwelling, storehouse, stables, carriage house, bake oven, &c.

The property is valuable, and well adapted for a private residence or business stand.

For further information inquire of M. L. Doyle on the premises, or the undersigned.

—0—*ALSO*—0—

A FARM, lying 2½ miles from Asheville, in Chunn's Cove, and in the neighborhood of Mr. Stephen Lee's. The tract contains 100 acres—is well timbered, well watered, and very productive.

For terms, apply to M. L. Doyle, in Asheville, or to the subscriber.

T. KEENAN.

HARDWARE
—AND—
GROCERIES.

THREE DOORS EAST OF THE COURT HOUSE,

Spartanburg, S. C.

THE subscribers, having commenced the Hardware and Grocery business in this town, will keep constantly a general assortment of

Shelf Hardware, Carpenters' and Blacksmith's Tools, Farming Implements,

Carriage Materials,

Axes, Hoes, Chains, Nails, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

A General Assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Their stock consists in part of Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Bacon Hams and Sides, Fish, Rice, Soap, Candles and Starch; which they offer for sale, low for CASH, or in exchange for country produce.

HARDY, AGNEW & CO.

Spartanburg, S. C., May 12, 1859. tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership in the Livery and Sale Stable business, heretofore existing between Thomas T. Patton and John F. Sullivan, is this day terminated by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the concern must present them to John F Sullivan. All debts due the firm will be collected by him. Make prompt payment and save costs.

J. F. SULLIVAN,
T. T. PATTON.

May 4, 1859. tf

ED. J. ASTON,
Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE—Brick Corner, opposite the Court House.

RESIDENCE—Church street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

☞Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours of the day or night.

Asheville, March 25, 1858.

VALUABLE LAND
Near Asheville,
FOR SALE.

ON the 25th day of August next, we will sell on the premises, the valuable Farm belonging to the Estate of the late Thomas Foster, and lying on Swannanoa River, two miles east of the town of Asheville. The Tract contains about

SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,

A large portion of it the best quality of River Bottom.

There are on the place a good

Grist and saw Mill,

and large and convenient buildings of every kind. The place has long been known as one of the best Stands in the up-country.

A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as any one wishing to buy will look and judge for himself.

TERMS.—Twelve months credit, with bond and approved security, and title withheld until the purchase money is paid.

G. C. ALEXANDER, } Executors.
THOS. H. FOSTER, }

Feb. 10, 1859. tds

ONE WORD.

ALL indebted to us will bear in mind that the year has closed, and we have served them faithfully. Now return the compliment by serving us, and allowing us to pass receipts in full. SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

January 1, 1859.

STILL AFLOAT!

IN these times of "new systems" and "cash stores," with proof positive that no one can live unless he buys and sells for cash, we would like to remind our numerous friends that we still

Sell on a Credit!

(With the understanding that it must be paid 1st of each January,) to all responsible and punctual men, and on as accommodating terms as the much abused system of credit will allow. Be it understood, however, that if you have money to spend, and want to pay for your Goods, we will sell for CASH as low as any purely cash house can sell. Although we sell on credit, we don't refuse cash for our goods.

We have a good stock, to which we are constantly adding, and to which we respectfully call the attention of our customers.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 17, 1859. tf

NEW FAMILY GROCERY
AND
EATING SALOON.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Asheville and vicinity that he will open during the week before the next April Court, a regular family Grocery and

EATING SALOON.

He will have in his Establishment Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Dried Beef, Bacon, Bologne Sausages, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon, Lobsters, Cheese, Crackers, Candies, Raisins, Tobacco, Segars, &c., &c. A quantity of all sorts of

BREAD,

kept constantly on hand. It is his purpose to keep a number one house, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of country produce, Butter, Eggs, Poultry &c., taken in exchange for Edibles, or bought at the market price.

Call at the store house immediately south of Gudger's Hotel on the court house square, and you shall have anything to Eat you may call for. No Liquors kept in the establishment.

Meals prepared on short notice, and at any hour, day or night.

A. B. ROMANO, Agent.

March, 24, 1859. tf.

LEATHER.

UPPER and Sole, always on hand at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

Negroes Wanted.

WE want to buy from **100 TO 500** LIKELY NEGROES, for whom we will pay the highest cash prices.

CHUNN & PATTON.

Asheville, Feb. 10, 1859. tf

NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Insurance Company,

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alexander Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. M. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, }
John R. Williams, } Executive Committee.
C. W. D. Hutchings, }

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

HAMDEN S. SMITH, *Sec'y.*

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1859.

NEW
Ambrotype Gallery.

THE subscriber having bought out Mr. Lewis' entire stock and apparatus, with a large addition of Cases, &c., offers his services to the public generally on most reasonable terms. Pictures from one dollar upwards, of all styles. His long experience induces him to believe that all who patronise him will be more than pleased.

Call and give him a trial. Rooms at the old stand. E. W. HERNDON.

Asheville, April 7, 1859. tf

GENT'S SHOES.

DECIDEDLY the handsomest lot of Gent's Dress Shoes ever exhibited in Asheville.—Call at the largest establishment in town. Dispute it if you can.

—ALSO—

At the same place will be found a new lot of fine Sugar, hard to beat.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

JAS. A. PATTON
Is now prepared to exhibit an unusually extensive & varied assortment of Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES & CLOTHING,

FOR the SPRING TRADE, inviting special attention to his DRESS GOODS, both for ladies and gentlemen.

Particular attention has been paid to the selection of his Stock for the present season, and he feels assured that the public have now an opportunity of supplying themselves on the most favorable terms, with the choicest goods and latest patterns.

To prompt paying and responsible persons, he is anxious to sell both for CASH and on a CREDIT; but he has no hesitation in saying that he can and does sell much cheaper for CASH.

Every species of Domestic Produce, Hay, Corn, and grain of every sort, taken in exchange for Goods, at the highest market price.

The first Store in the south end of the village.—Look for it! There you will always find a hearty welcome, a full supply of all the articles usually kept in a country store, of first rate quality, and at MODERATE PRICES.

Asheville, April 14, 1859. tf

TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the Property on which he now resides, in the south end of Asheville.

The Lot contains 2½ acres, and has upon it a new Dwelling House 48×28 feet, two stories, a blacksmith shop, and all necessary out-buildings. It lies on the main street, and as a public house or business stand is very valuable. There is on the place a spring of excellent water.

For further information apply to the subscriber on the premises.

E. L. TRIPLETT.

June 23, 1859. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified to call immediately and settle, and thereby save cost.

M. L. DOYLE.

NOTICE.

IN future, except in cases of sickness or inability, we will send no goods from our store for examination;—always glad to exhibit them at our counters to friends and customers. Our interest demands the adoption of this rule.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

10,000 LBS. of Iron and Nails, just received. Every No. of Nails, & all kinds of Iron. J. A. PATTON.

June 30, 1859.

Shingles.

I want twelve or fifteen thousand Shingles—White or Yellow Pine.

Nov. 18, 1858. JAMES A. PATTON.

Hooped and Spring Skirts.

NEW lot—latest styles—just received—at reduced prices. GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

1859. 1859.
SPRING STOCK.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now opening at their old stand, a very desirable and attractive stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Having been purchased by an experienced merchant in the city of New York, on the most favorable terms, they hope to give satisfaction to their patrons, and be enabled to sell as cheap as the big house, or any other. We invite all to call and examine our stock.

April 7, 1859. tf

GOODS! GOODS!

—0—

NOW IS THE TIME!

Come and Buy New Goods
AT COST!

THE heavy stock of rich and splendid GOODS, lately opened at JACKSON'S, will, from this day, be sold at

COST!

They must go. There is no help for it. They have to be converted into money in the shortest possible space of time.

The stock is rich, fresh and complete, embracing everything to be found in a first class retail store.

Every article will be sold at cost, for cash in hand.

Now is your time to buy bargains. Come along, for the Goods are rapidly going off.

During Court week there will be an

AUCTION

every night, commencing on Monday, and continuing through the week.

Persons who wish to make a bill of $75 or $100, can do so on four months time, and have the goods at cost.

☞All persons indebted to W. H. Jackson & Co., or to W. H. Jackson, will call immediately and make payment. All claims remaining unsettled on the 20th instant, will be put out for collection.

E. SLUDER, Trustee.

Asheville, April 7, 1859. tf

FAMILY GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.

THE subscribers having determined to supply Asheville, and vicinity, with what has been long needed, a first class

FAMILY GROCERY,

are now receiving a large assortment of Goods in their line, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Fish, Cheese, Crackers, Pickles, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Toys of every kind, and a general stock of Fancy Goods, making their establishment a genuine

VARIETY STORE.

They have a choice stock of Cigars and Tobacco.

They invite the public to call and examine their assortment, and they will find every article fresh and excellent, and prices extremely low.—Store nearly opposite Gaines, Deaver & Co., in the brick house long known as the Drug Store.

PATTON & YOUNG.

P. S.—No Books kept in the establishment.

Dec. 2, 1858.

Invasion of England.

Notwithstanding the change of ministry in England, there is not yet an end to the prognostications of a French invasion. Every indication of French sentiment unfavorable to Great Britain darkens the horizon of the alarmist and every increase of naval preparation in French ports, resounds with a dismal echo upon the surf beaten shore of Albion. Every sudden roar of thunder is mistaken by the old ladies for a French cannonade, and in every midnight squall the spirit of the first Napoleon seems to "ride on the whirlwind and direct the storm."

It is not alone the timid inhabitants of England who fancy that the time is not far distant when the insatiate ambition of the French ruler will engulf that little island.—England has managed to make as many enemies in the world as there are nations.—She has long possessed those incontestable proofs of superiority in commerce, manufactures, wealth, power, and greatness, which entitle her to the envy and detestation of the rest of mankind. Rival nations can no more be expected to forgive success and triumph than rival individuals. England has beaten every empire of the old world, in every branch of peaceful enterprise, and when she thought it advisable to change the pruning hook for the spear, and the ploughshare for sword, she has pounded them to powder in their own territory, or drowned them in the depths of the sea. If she has never had much of an army in point of numbers, she has always possessed, in greater abundance than any other nation, the sinews of war, and could buy up men enough at any time to fight her battles and vanquish her enemies. In her extraordinary deliveries from threatened invasions, it does not require a very superstitious imagination to behold the hand of Heaven itself shielding the only ark of civil and religious liberty in Europe.

One can scarcely look upon the British Isles on the map, without wondering that the sea has not long ago swallowed up those insignificant spots—that sea which is after all, their best protection, and which swallows up her enemies when they essay her destruction. It is not wonderful, therefore, that England has few friends in the old world, and, very likely, should Napoleon whet the appetite of his braves by a promise of the sack of London, not a continental power—except Prussia—would help to arrest her downfall, or regret her humiliation. She lost her old ally—Russia—in the Crimea. Her sympathies with Sardinia have deprived her forever of Austrian confidence. Even the Italians are offended by the tardy expression of her leanings to the cause of Independence in Italy, and dissatisfied that she does not give that cause her active co operation. English travellers in Europe have always done their best to augment and embitter the national envy and dislike. Shut up in their huge shirt collars, and never vouchsafing a look to the earth on which they tread, or the strange faces around them, they have attained an amount of personal unpopularity in Europe gratifying in a high degree to people who would rather be hated by strangers, than permit persons whom they do not know, to become familiar on short acquaintance. If England should go down in a war with France or any other nation, it would produce pretty much the same sensation on the continent that the failure of a haughty and exclusive nabob creates among his poor neighbors. Not a tear would be shed over the bankruptcy of John Bull; on the contrary, there would be a general grin of exultation, and the polished and courteous Johnny Crapeau would be permitted to fill his lean purse with the effects of the prostrate moneyking, amid general congratulations of mankind.

But that grand consummation is not so near at hand as the timidity of some, and the eager anticipations of others, would suggest. Louis Napoleon has, in the present war, occupation enough for all the troops he can bring into battle. Sagacious and discreet as he is valient and energetic, it has always been his policy to fight his enemies one at a time, and, if possible, to have the odds in his own favor. He was so fortunate as to array three nations, besides the French, against Russia, and in the present contest he is helping Sardinia, or Sardinia is helping him—it matters not which—and so far has succeeded in keeping Prussia and England neutral, and securing a good understanding with his late enemy, Russia. Moreover, he exhibited no disposition to take advantage of the rebellion in India, which stripped England of troops and occupied all her military resources for a year. Who can suppose that now, when France is at war, and England at peace, he will attempt an enterprise which he did not undertake when it appeared to be in his power? If he has not the good faith or fair dealing of a savage, his worst enemies must concede that he has too much practical wisdom to provoke a contest, at this time, with such a Power as Great Britain.

And, if not at this time, when? With the close of the Austrian struggle, France will require a breathing spell to recruit her exhausted energies. War is a costly luxury, especially when conducted on such a stupendous scale of men and armaments as the present struggle in Italy. It will be years before France will be in a financial condition to dispute the empire of the world with Great Britain. If, in ten years from this time, England is not ready to meet her on land, as she already is on the sea, the fault will be her own. She can bring into the field four millions of volunteers, whom a year of practice will perfect in the use of the rifle and in bayonet exercise. After such a demonstration of French military power and efficiency as the Austrian struggle has afforded, she can need no incentive to the utmost degree of military perfection and vigilance. In the meantime, she has the money, and a navy which France does not yet equal in numbers, seamanship and discipline. So long as these sleepless watch dogs surround the British Isle, it will be impossible for France to throw a hostile force upon her shores. Americans who have derived from Great Britain the principles of free government, who regard her as the breakwater of our own Republic against European despotism, and who are of the same lineage and tongue, will not lament that their mother land is likely for ages to preserve her stability, freedom and independence.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

SUNDAY IN ST. LOUIS.—A St. Louis correspondent of the Utica *Telegraph* tells how the people of that city differently construe the divine injunction: "Remember to keep holy the Sabbath day." He writes: "The chiming of the church going bell mingles with the clash of music preceding Sabbath school pic-nics, (pious teachings,) and in the evening the organ strains blend with music issuing from public dancing assemblies; and those who throng the houses of worship can, while prayer is being offered to the throne of grace, hear in strange discord, 'all hands around,' 'swing corners,' etc."

OBSERVING THE ENEMY FROM A BALLOON.—The French Emperor employed the brothers Godard to take an observation from a balloon of the position of the enemy at Castelnedolo. M. Godard rose to a height of from 500 to 700 yards, stopped for a minute or so, and then descended again, with as much regularity as he had shown in ascending. It is believed that the balloon will be a useful auxiliary in the war.

A Texas paper says that a squad of Camanches lately got after a bald headed white man who was hunting on the San Saba River, and had nearly overtaken him, when his hat blew off and exposed his shining bald pate to the astonished gaze. The savages halted, cried "Scalped! scalped!" and stood wondering so long at the phenomenon, that the hunter escaped.

One of the passengers in the late disaster upon the Michigan Southern Railroad settled with the company for the loss of his wife and child for $500.

Kinder is the looking-glass than the wine glass; for the former reveals our defects to ourselves only—the latter to our friends.

The Handels Zeitung states that the capital employed in the St. Louis beer breweries is nearly $20,000,000.

Letter from Castiglione on the Day of the Battle of Solferino---Details of the Action.

CASTIGLIONE, June 24.

Francis Joseph has commanded and lost to-day his first battle. His army, concentrated at leisure within the last fortnight, was the most formidable in number of modern times. It was stationed at a point chosen by himself, where he had the advantage of a superior position, and yet he was beaten completely from the field by the French army.

We were fortunate enough to arrive on the ground in the early part of the fight, and during a portion of the time were stationed on a hill, at the very spot occupied by the Emperor Napoleon during the first few hours of the day. From this point we could take in with the eye the whole field, and notwithstanding the extent of the ground fought over, were able to comprehend the ensemble of the battle.

The two armies had been gradually approaching each other for several days, and it was generally understood, as well in the army as in the country near the scene of the great conflict, that a field battle was imminent. The army of the Emperor of Austria, which had gradually retreated from the fatal field of Magenta, halted, demoralized at the Mincio. The Emperor, who had been collecting reinforcements—one might call it a new army—at Verona, advanced a week ago with this force, and, joining with the army which had fallen back from Magenta, moved to the encounter of the French, to seek revenge for the defeat of Gyulai. The French were only too well pleased to meet their enemy thus, and the encounter on the plain of Castiglione was as if by mutual agreement.

The Emperer's headquarters on the 23d were at Montechiaro. A part of the army, however, camped the same night at Castiglione, and on the 23d the whole army was encamped, a portion at the farther border of the town of Castiglione, and the balance along the road to Nontechione. A body of four hundred and fifty Austrians had been captured on the 22d on the road to Castiglione, and the advanced posts of each army were constantly in the neighborhood of one another.

Castiglione, a compact town of perhaps two thousand inhabitants, and almost two thousand years old, is built upon a slight elevation, which is actually the termination at that place of the Lombardian Alps. To the south and west of the town extends as far as the eye can reach, the level and highly cultivated country for which this part of Italy is so celebrated. To the east of the town there extends a series of hills, three or four hundred feet high, in a circular form, presenting their concavity to the south, and terminating at a distance from the town of perhaps six miles. Around this tongue of hills the plain extends to the north, where it terminates at the strongly fortified town of Peschiera.

On the night of the 23d the whole Austrian army moved up to the vicinity of Castiglione, within a mile of the advanced camp of the French army. They came up so noiselessly that the French supposed it to be their intention to sweep around and encircle the town. No such attempt however was made, and at 5 o'clock this morning the battle commenced, but by which army the first gun was fired no one thus far has been able to inform me. It was an understood thing, no doubt, in both armies, that the moment had arrived for the decisive trial of strength, and it mattered little who fired the first gun. Both armies were eager to begin the struggle, and only awaited the signal of the attack.

The Austrian centre was on and toward the extremity of the long tongue of hills to which I have referred; their right on the same range of hills, close up to the town of Castiglione, and their left extending directly out across the plain to the south of the termination of the tongue of hills. On these hills there were two villages occupied by the Austrians, and a high old tower overlooking the plain and the whole country around.—The Austrian position was in a crescent (as at Magenta) about eight miles long; and was exceedingly strong in every point of view, since the French were obliged to attack from the plain, in full view, and in concentrated form.

During the first hours of the battle the French were twice driven back by the superior numbers and the impetuosity of the Austrians. But this retrograde movement was not repulsed, and the ground lost was immediately regained. It was the first regiment of Zouaves that suffered most at this moment. At 1 o'clock I saw two cart loads of wounded men of this regiment as they came off the field, on their way to the hospital at Castiglione, and they told me that at that moment not a single commissioned officer of their regiment was on his feet. Their brave Colonel, who had been promoted only three days before, in the place of their Colonel killed at Magenta, had received three wounds, and in fact I saw him carried from the field soon afterwards on a litter, covered with blood and dust, and apparently suffering deeply from his wounds.

The two villages on the line of hills held by the Austrians offered the greatest resistance to the advance of the French. One of these, Solferino, was taken and retaken three times by Canrobert's division, and it is said that at this point the dead bodies actually concealed the ground from view.

Another village nearer to Castiglione, in which, strange to relate, both the men and the women of the town fired upon the French, was totally burnt down by Marshal Canrobert's orders, who was naturally indignant at such conduct. I had these details from different persons engaged in the battle; but the burning took place early on the day we arrived on the ground, and we did not, therefore, see this incident.

The Austrians were gradually driven back over the plain, and from their strong position on the hill sides, till at 4 o'clock they made their last obstinate stand at the town of Volta, six miles east of Castiglione. An hour's work dislodged them from this place, and then, at 5 o'clock, a violent rain storm coming up, attended with lightning and thunder, the retreat of the Austrians commenced.

During this storm, which lasted nearly an hour, we took refuge in one of the division head quarters of the town, and there assisted in dressing the wounded as they were brought in. The storm, which was but a burst, and which seemed to have been sent expressly to cool the hot air and to lay the dust, had no sooner ceased than the thunder of the artillery was again heard, but this time around and to the north of the point of hills in the direction of Peschiera. The battle had been renewed, or perhaps to us at the village, only drowned by the storm. We hastened to a high hill half a mile east of the town, to a point near were the Austrian right rested at daylight in the morning, and at the very place on which Napoleon had stood during the first hours of the battle, and from this point we could see distinctly what was going on. Away to the northeast, towards Peschiera, which was clearly in view, and apparently near the borders of the lake of Garda, the battle was raging with renewed fury. The Piedmontese, fifty thousand strong, commanded by the King, who had stopped the night of the 23d in advance of Sonato, and who had come to the field of action in the rear of the Austrian morning position, had attacked the Austrians in the flank as they retreated. We could see each discharge of the cannon as they vomited forth in rapid succession their death dealing missiles, and when we shaded our ears behind the crown of the hill on which we stood, could hear distinctly not only the discharges of the cannon, but the sharp, rapid cracking of the rifled muskets of the infantry.

The scene at this moment was one long to be remembered. Ten miles north of us, and on the eastern and western shores of the lake, the Alps reared their snow covered tops above the clouds. The storm had cleared away, and the sunset was never more beautiful in this country of lovely skies. Nearer to us, on the south side of the lake, where the shore is nearly level, the battle was raging, and the movements of the batteries from point to point could be perceived. The rays of the setting sun illuminating the snow-clad tops of the mountains, rendered their sides dark and sombre, and threw a shade upon the water beyond the contending armies which brought these into strong relief. The Austrians could be seen steadily receding; the batteries of artillery on both sides were constantly shifting from one little hillock to another, and as soon as placed in position a regular rolling discharge could be heard and a line of fire seen like a conflagration. The scene was alike picturesque and terrible.

The Austrians continued to recede towards the Mincio at Peschiera, and it was reported in the French army that the bridge at that place had been cut, some said by Garibaldi, some by the people, and that the Austrian retreat being thus cut off, they would be all surrounded. Others represented that Garibaldi was on the other side of the lake awaiting the Austrians on their retreat; but all these statements may have been mere surmises.—At 9 o'clock we left our look out to hunt up a corner in which to write you these few details, and as we descended the ravine on the side of the town, we still heard, although we could no longer see, the discharges of the guns, and knew that the work of death was going on. We were naturally anxious to learn the result of this closing scene in the long and bloody day's work.

At Mantua, which could be seen in the distance to the south-east, there was a great quantity of smoke, which gave rise to the supposition that the Prince Napoleon had arrived from the Daubies on that side, and had commenced the siege of that place. But that is problematical. Other patches of smoke were seen nearer, which induced the belief that the French were pursuing the Austrians in the direction of Mantua. We shall soon know the truth on these points.

This great battle, which will render Solferino and the 24th of June memorable in history, lasted from 5 o'clock in the morning till 9 in the evening—a total of sixteen hours; and it may be that the pursuit is not yet suspended. It was a battle in which French skill in the art of war once more proved superior to that of Austria, her ancient enemy, and it would seem that she ought now to be willing to make peace.

We are unable to arrive even at an approximation of the casualties of the day. All the officers who might have been able to furnish us correct information continued in the pursuit of the enemy, and we were obliged to rely upon what we saw with our own eyes and could obtain from the wounded themselves. From these data we feel warranted in saying that the French must have had 25,000 men *hors de combat*. We certainly saw ourselves 10,000 wounded men come from the field, on carts, wagons, mules and litters. The procession of the wounded was continuous during 12 hours that we remained spectators of the scene, and now, in the morning hours, the stream is pouring on, seeking a resting place in the churches of the surrounding villages and hamlets towards Brescia, all of which have been seized by the surgeons for hospital purposes. It is a blessing indeed that on such occasions as this the country should be so well supplied with large and elegant churches, for they form admirable hospitals, and serve as a resting place for wounded men who might otherwise die on their carts on the highway for want of shelter.

The hospital and churches of Castiglione are reserved for the wounded officers and the men on whom capital operations are to be performed, especially for the amputated.—The medical officers expressed surprise at the disproportion of men who were brought from the field with wounds of the arms and legs, and in fact we observed this singularity among the wounded. But then it must be recollected that it is only wounds of the circumference that are not fatal, and that those of the chest and abdomen generally remain on the field.

The most horrible wounds to look at, however, were those of the face. Two Zouaves of the First Regiment, had the whole under jaw carried away, and yet these brave fellows walked behind the carts of their comrades more dangerously wounded than themselves. Some had their eyes closed from blows with the butts of the muskets, others had their cheeks or mouths hanging in lambeaux from sword cuts, others the cheek swollen to enormous dimensions from balls that had pierced their faces through and through.

The Cent Gardes had established their ambulence in the house at which we had placed our carriage for safety during the battle.—Several of these men were wounded near the Emperor, and the surgeon to the corps assured me that the Emperor had a ball on the top of the shoulder, under the epaulette.—Several of the officers of his Majesty's etat major, were also wounded, and from all I can learn the casualties among the officers on the French side were numerous.

If anything were wanting to prove that the French were the most admirable soldiers in the world, as well on the field of battle as when wounded, it was surely manifested on this memorable day. With the exception of a few men who were dying as they were jolting along the streets in the carts, and from whom escaped the involuntary groans of the dying hour, not a word of complaint was uttered; and I saw officers and men, with the blood oozing from the ghastly wounds, calmly smoking their pipes as they passed along on their way in search of an ambulance and a surgeon. Altogether it was a fearful sight, and excited the pity of the most hard hearted. The women who had remained in the town of Castiglione shed tears apparently at the utter hopelessness of rendering assistance to such a number of brave and suffering men. Yet every house was thrown open and every hand was ready to aid in alleviating their pains. For the most part they asked but for wine or water, for the loss of blood creates thirst, and the fatigues of the day must have been great from the length of the battle and the extent of ground to fight over.

Many of the soldiers were naked to the waist, their coats having been torn to pieces in the bayonet and hand to hand fights, and their shirts torn up to staunch their blood.—All were covered with dust and had their clothes more or less torn, both officers and men, and presented, even in the absence of blood-stained clothes, the most pitiable appearance. But all who were not suffering had stamped upon their countenances that quiet, determined look which soldiers acquire in battle, and which is called in the French army the "professional air."

SPEECH OF HON. G. CANNON,

ON THE FRENCH BROAD ROAD,

Delivered near Tryon Mountain, Polk County, N. C., in July, 1859.

Citizens of Polk County:

By invitation, I have come to address you upon the subject of a Railroad from Spartanburg Court House, South Carolina, to Paint Rock, the State line between North Carolina and Tennessee—a distance of 118 miles.—The road will pass through the whole length of your county.

The first question that presents itself is, whether you want a railroad or not? That being answered in the affirmative, (as I am sure it must be:) Then, are you willing to vote the sum that has been submitted by your magistrates as a county subscription—say $50,000? The only objection that can be made to this, is the fear of increasing your taxes. The subject of taxation is one upon which every man feels *justly sensitive;* but if I shall be so fortunate as to prove to you that, instead of increasing your taxes *permanently*, after a few years it will diminish them, besides the other advantages which the road will give you, I feel sure that you will not hesitate to vote the county subscription.

The French Broad Railroad is directly on the line of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Railroad; therefore the surveys and estimates of that company may be received by you as reliable information as to the French Broad Railroad. The location of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Railroad was from Columbia, by Spartanburg Court House, crossing the Blue Ridge at Butt Mountain Gap; thence by Asheville, down the French Broad River to Knoxville. But your road will stop at Paint Rock—the State line between North Carolina and Tennessee. There the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap, and Charleston Railroad Company will unite, and extend the communication west to Morristown, where it will cross the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. That you may be better prepared to act on this great question, let us examine the reports of 1836, '37 and '38, to the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Railroad Company, and compare the French Broad with other routes.

Gen. Hayne, in his report to the company in 1837, page 12, says: "The most material result at which we have arrived is the fact, now no longer questionable, that the Butt Mountain Gap affords a practicable and comparatively easy passage for a Railroad across the mountains, and that this can be effected by locomotive engines, without the aid of inclined planes." On pages 10 and 11 he says: "It is shown from our surveys, that the descent from Butt Mountain and Gap Creek Gaps may be effected at a grade *no where exceeding sixty feet to the mile.*—Only a few miles, on either of these routes—certainly not exceeding fourteen—would require such high grades; and, in the opinion of the engineers, it is highly probable that, by the Butt Mountain, grades not exceeding 40 to 45 feet may be obtained." In his report to the stockholders, in 1838, quoting from Gadsden, Brisbane and Holmes, engineers of the company, he says: "Nature, too, has clearly pointed out *the true route* by which your communication with the ocean may be most easily effected—by the valley of the French Broad River, where, for upwards of 100 miles, you encounter, on an average, a rise of only eight *feet to the mile.* You attain the summit of the Blue Ridge at the Butt Mountain Gap, from whence, by an easy descent, you reach the eastern base of the mountain." By this route, which is believed to be without a parallel "in the topography of the world, the mountain may be passed by locomotive engines, surmounting an elevation of only 1,054 feet." Many other statements, equally strong and conclusive, could be given; but these are sufficient to satisfy you that no other route possesses equal advantages. You pass over the Butt Mountain, and down the French Broad, without a single *tunnel*, or the aid of stationary power, by easy grades and light curves. On no other route which I have seen reported can the pass be made without many tunnels or inclined planes—or both.

I will make a comparison in confirmation of what I have stated. In the report of Maj. Gwynn, to the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, 1856, pages 12 and 27, I find the number of tunnels to be 13, and the cost of the work remaining to be done on them $958,520. Add work already done, and you find over a million of dollars for tunnelling alone! whilst on the French Broad not one dollar will be required for tunneling!—On the Blue Ridge Railroad thirty three bridges are reported to be built—some of them very expensive, being over 100 feet high. Whilst on the French Broad there will not be more than nine or ten bridges worth note, and most of them over very small streams. By the report of the engineers on this route, from 45 miles above Columbia to the base of Butt Mountain, the average rise is only 5 1-2 feet per mile; from the top of Butt Mountain to Asheville—thirty-two miles—the descent is less than six feet per mile; and then down the French Broad River the average fall is about ten feet; and no single mile over thirty feet. Well might the lamented Hayne say: "This route is without a parallel!" The estimated cost will, I presume, compare equally favorable. Capt. Williams, of the United States Topographical Engineers, in his report to the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Railroad Company, in 1836, estimates the whole line of the French Broad Railroad, from a few miles below Asheville, (though we will start at Asheville,) at $30,000 per mile; from Asheville to the eastern base of Butt Mountain—forty miles—the first thirty miles at $12,000 mile, and the other ten miles at $40,000 per mile; from the base of Butt Mountain to Spartanburg Court House the distance is about thirty-four miles, which is estimated to cost from $12,000 to $14,000 per mile. I will assume the largest sum. It will stand thus:

From Spartanburg Court House, to Butt Mountain, thirty-four miles, at $14,000 per mile,	$476,000
Next ten miles, at $40,000 per mile,	400,000
Thirty miles to Asheville, $12,000 per mile,	360,000
Forty-three miles, from Asheville to Paint Rock, at $30,000 per mile,	1,290,000
Total cost of road from Spartanburg Court House to Paint Rock,	$2,526,000

The Blue Ridge Road is estimated to cost $8,691,677, furnished with rolling stock complete, and the naked road at $7,575,677.—The question naturally arises, how can there be so great a difference in the two routes? How can the Blue Ridge Railroad cost $5,049,675 more than the French Broad?—The answer is plain: The Blue Ridge Railroad has thirteen tunnels, at a cost of about $1,000,000. Add the section from the North Carolina line to Knoxville, estimated by Maj Gwynn at $1,536,918; then add twenty four miles, (which is about the distance necessary to equalize the two roads,) at their average cost of $38,651 per mile—$927,624; then consider the difference in the cost per mile reported by the engineers, also the difference in brinding; and you will at once be able to answer the question, and more fully to appreciate your advantages.

Compare Butt Mountain with Reedy Patch Gap. The latter has five inclined planes—overcoming, in 4 3-4 miles, an ascent of 701 feet, or about 147 feet to the mile; whilst the Butt Mountain is passed over at a grade nowhere exceeding sixty feet to the mile!

The Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap, and Charleston Railroad Company have located that part of their road from Morristown, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, (44 miles east of Knoxville,) to Paint Rock—the North Carolina line—a distance of 39 miles; and, as I am informed, are waiting to see if North and South Carolina will meet them at that point. So the Tennessee branch may be considered as already provided for by the people of that State. Then from Paint Rock to Asheville, 43 miles; and from Asheville to Spartanburg C. H., about 75 miles—total, 118 miles—are only provided for in part. This embraces the mountain section, running through the counties of Madison, Buncombe, Henderson, and Polk—about 95 or 96 miles in North Carolina. The magistracy of these four counties have submitted to the people the proposition that they subscribe as follows: Madison, $50,000; Buncombe, $125,000; Henderson, $100,000; and Polk, $50,000. The vote in Buncombe was overwhelming in favor of the subscription; and no doubt is entertained as to the other counties. The citizens of Buncombe and Henderson have subscribed $200,000—making an aggregate of $525,000 in these four counties leaving a balance of only two millions necessary to open your communication from the Atlantic to the great West. Surely so short a gap, costing so small a sum cannot be permitted to remain unoccupied.

You have many advantages peculiar to this route. Besides being both cheaper and shorter than any other route connecting Charleston and Columbia with the rich valleys of East Tennessee, and the great city of Cincinnati, your whole line passes through one of the finest sections of mountain country in the United States. The fact of over a half million of dollars being subscribed along the line proves that there is a *wealthy, enterprising and intelligent population,* and the climate is unsurpassed anywhere. The great number who annually resort here in summer for health fully attests that fact. The large and flourishing schools in the vicinity of Asheville, numbering their students by the hundred, under the charge of gentlemen of the highest character, both for scientific attainments and gentlemanly deportment, warrant the conclusion, that no people have a higher appreciation of education than they.

These facts not only show that the country is ready for a railroad, but that it would afford a heavy way business. And when the road reaches East Tennessee, it opens up one of the best farming countries in the world.—The French Broad, from a few miles below Paint Rock down for more than forty miles, spreads out extensive farms of the finest bottom lands. The Nolachucky, running through several counties into the mountains, is unsurpassed for fertility of soil; while the Big and Little Pigeons, though not altogether so extensive, are fully equal in production.—Then the whole country over into New Market Valley—one of the most beautiful valleys the eye ever beheld—is an excellent farming country; and there is a strong probability that the road will then be built to Cumberland Gap, and connecting with railroad, on to Cincinnati.

This part of East Tennessee is fully aware that Charleston is its natural market, and the people have already subscribed means, located their road to Paint Rock, and now stand waiting for you to meet them. You have many other advantages in this mountain region. You have a spring of mineral water near your town which (from information) is destined to be a great blessing in the relief of human suffering. The Sulpur Springs near Asheville, and the Warm Springs on the French Broad, and directly on the line of the railroad, are too well known to require anything to be said of their virtues. Others have lately been discovered, which are thought to possess valuable medicinal properties. No doubt is entertained but that various minerals of great value will be found in this mountain region, from the specimens already shown. The friends of the Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap, and Charleston Railroad, speak of the coal, copper, &c., on the line of their road, as being of great value. The salt works, and marl or *plaster banks,* will afford much business for your road. The plaster is far more valuable as a fertilizer, in proportion to cost, than guano. An intelligent gentleman in East Tennessee gave me an account of his experiments in the use of it, which were truly astonishing—particularly for the growing of wheat. A comparatively small quantity increases the wheat crop to double the former product. Then consider the increased price with railroad facilities, and you can begin to calculate the benefits. All branches of husbandry may be much improved. You can raise to great advantage many valuable articles, which for want of cheap transportation you cannot now sell at all. You can grow hay, apples, Irish potatoes, and many other articles, in great abundance. Also, I am informed that the native grape grows in great perfection on the southern slope of Tryon Mountain, where dews and frosts are never seen—the grapes remaining, in their sweetness, fresh and plump until mid winter. [Here the speaker showed, from the United States census, the proportion of these articles raised in North Carolina to several of the Northern States, where they have been made sources of great wealth.] By this you can diversify your labor; and, without exhausting your soil, increase the profits of labor many fold.

I saw in one of the late numbers of the Greenville (Tenn.) Democrat, that the people of that county are so sensible of the importance of the South Carolina markets, that they are not willing to go down to Morristown, to the cross line, but propose to build a branch from Greenville, East Tennessee, to Paint Rock. The distance is short, and they say they have the means. By this you see that you will have two roads connecting at your State line—one to Morristown, and one to Kentucky, with a connection with Knoxville; the other to Greenville, East Tennessee, with a connection north and east. The highest evidence that the trade of all that country will come over your road down to Charleston is that the people are going to build the various connections. And now, before you have stuck the first spade in the ground, the Cumberland Gap Company have located to Paint Rock, and commenced work; and the people of Greenville, Tennessee, who have already the advantage of a Railroad passing by them from Knoxville to Lynchburg, and on to Richmond, are not satisfied. They know Charleston and the South to be their best markets, and are ready to join you at your State line.

If it were necessary to say more, to prove to you that no other route possesses equal advantages with the French Broad, I might array a host of testimony—such as that of Gen. Hayne, Col. Blanding, Col. Gadsden, Gen. Brisbane; and also Col. Memminger, who, by his great zeal for the enterprise, was sent as the representative of this route to the Legislature of Kentucky, and other places, where he portrayed the natural advantages of the French Broad with his usual ability. I might also point you to the Knoxville convention, attended by three hundred and eighty delegates, representing nine different States; and, after the most scrutinizing examination by many of the ablest men of that day, the French Broad and Butt Mountain has been declared to be without a parallel as an easy practicable railroad route from the Atlantic to the great western valley.

Letter from the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles.

To the Editor of the New York Herald.

NEW YORK, July 19, 1859.

Through the course of sad events, which, during the last few months, have brought so much affliction upon my family, I have been silent. No amount of misrepresentation affecting myself only could induce me now to open my lips; nor could I deem it worth while, under any circumstances, to notice what has been or can be said in journals never regarded as the source or the exponents of public opinion, for in these it is too often obvious that only unworthy motives prompt the most vindictive assaults upon the private life of citizens holding public stations. But the editorial comments in the Herald of yesterday, although censorious, (of which I do not complain, whilst I read them with regret,) differ so widely in tone and temper from the mass of nonsense and calumny which has lately been written concerning a recent event in my domestic relations, that I cannot allow a mistake, into which you have been led by inaccurate information, to pass without a correction that will relieve others from any share of the reproaches which it is the pleasure of the multitude at this moment to heap upon me and mine.

Referring to the forgiveness which my sense of duty and my feelings impelled me to extend to an erring and repentant wife, you observe, in the course of your temperate and dignified article, that "It is said, however, that the last phase of the affair was brought about through the advice of his lawyer."—This is entirely erroneous. I did not exchange a word with one of my counsel upon the subject, nor with any one else. My reconciliation with my wife was my own act, done without consultation with any relative, connection, friend or adviser. Whatever blame, if any belongs to the step, should fall alone upon me. I am prepared to defend what I have done before the only tribunals I recognise as having the slightest claim to jurisdiction over the subject—my own conscience and the bar of Heaven. I am not aware of any statute, or code of morals, which makes it infamous to forgive a woman; nor is it usual to make our domestic life a subject of consultation with friends, no matter how near and dear to us. And I cannot allow even all the world combined to dictate to me the repudiation of my wife, when I think it right to forgive her, and restore her to my confidence and protection.

If I ever failed to comprehend the utterly desolate position of an offending though penitent woman—the hopeless future, with all its dark possibilities of danger, to which she is doomed when proscribed as an outcast—I can now see plainly enough, in the almost universal howl of denunciation with which she is followed to my threshold, the misery and perils from which I have rescued the mother of my child. And although it is very sad for me to incur the blame of friends and the reproaches of many wise and good people, I shall strive to prove to all who feel any interest in me, that if I am the first man who has ventured to say to the world an erring wife and mother may be forgiven and redeemed, that in spite of all the obstacles in my path, the good result of this example shall entitle it to the imitation of the generous and the commendation of the just.

There are many who think that an act of duty, proceeding solely from affections which can only be comprehended in the heart of a husband and a father, is to be fatal to my professional, political and social standing. If this be so, then so be it. Political station, professional success, social recognition, are not the only prizes of ambition; and I have seen enough of the world in which I have moved, and read enough of the lives of others, to teach me that, if one be patient and resolute, it is the man himself who indicates the place he will occupy; and so long as I do nothing worse than to re-unite my family under the roof where they may find shelter from contumely and persecution, I do not fear the noisy but fleeting voice of popular clamor. The multitude accept their first impressions from a few; but in the end men think for themselves, and if I know the human heart—and sometimes I think that in a career of mingled sunshine and storm I have sounded nearly all its depths—then I may counsel those who look with reluctant forebodings upon my future to be of good cheer, for I will not cease to vindicate a just claim to the respect of my fellows; while to those motley groups, here and there, who look upon my misfortunes only as weapons to be employed for my destruction, to those I say, once for all, if a man make a good use of his enemies they will be as serviceable to him as his friends.

In conclusion, let me ask only one favor of those who, from whatever motive, may deem it necessary or agreeable to comment in public or private upon this sad history: and that is, to aim all their arrows at my breast, and for the sake of my innocent child to spare her yet youthful mother, while she seeks in sorrow and contrition the mercy and the pardon of Him to whom, sooner or later, we must all appeal. Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

DANIEL E. SICKLES.

The Willis Water Wheel.

THE undersigned is the Patentee of the "Willis Water Wheel," and will sell State or County Rights low.

ALSO—a small tract of land, with comfortable buildings, on the waters of Homony Creek, Buncombe county, within 3 miles of the White Sulphur Springs, and will give ample credit on land or Patent Rights. Address, Homony P. O., Buncombe county. OSCAR WILLIS.

July 21, 1859. tf

State of North Carolina.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1859.

James H. Bryson vs. Alney Burgin & others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants Wm. H. Townsend, Isaac Townsend, Robert C. Townsend, Cicero M. Arnold, and John S. Crow are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in some newspaper in this State for six weeks, commanding said non-resident defendants to be and appear before his Honor the Judge of the Court of Equity, at the next Court to be opened and held for said county of Cherokee, at the Court House in Murphey on the 1st Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint of James H. Bryson, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them.

Witness, F. P. Axley, Clerk & Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, the 1st Monday in March 1859. 12th July, 1859.

F. P. AXLEY, C. M. E.

July 21, 1859. Pri. fee $6.

United States Mail Line,

FROM

Asheville to Charlotte.

DAILY.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the traveling public to the above line of DAILY STAGES,

connecting at Charlotte with the Daily Trains on the Columbia and Charlotte, and the North Carolina Rail Roads.

To persons going East this is the cheapest as well as the most direct route; and passes through one of the most romantic and beautiful regions of Western Carolina. Running in full view of the celebrated

HICKORY NUT FALLS,

in day light, the traveler has an opportunity of viewing that magnificent and wonderful work of nature. A fine view is also obtained of the loftiest peaks of the world-renowned

BLACK MOUNTAIN.

Many other noted localities cannot fail to interest the traveler.

New and splendid Coaches, fine Stock and the very best Drivers, will insure the comfort, speed and safety of passengers.

Office at Charlotte: Kerr's Hotel.
" " Asheville: Gudger's Hotel.

J. F. SULLIVAN,
Contractor.

July 7, 1859. 6m

☞Charlotte Democrat copy 6 months.

GUDGER'S HOTEL,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS old and well known establishment (formerly Smith's Hotel,) is now in thorough repair, and the Proprietor determined to render the House attractive to its numerous patrons and friends, and the public generally.

He has pleasant rooms and attentive servants, and his table shall at all times be furnished with the very best the country affords.

He has fine stables with plenty in them, and faithful hostlers.

His charges are as follows:

Board per day,	$1 00
" " week	5 00
" " month,	15 00

Children and servants two thirds price.

The Proprietor, with good Assistants, will ever be found ready to contribute to the comfort and pleasure of guests.

J. H. GUDGER, Proprietor.

July 7, 1859. tf

BEEF! BEEF!!

The subscribers take this mode of notifying their old friends and customers that they will next week open a regular beef market again. Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, they will be prepared to furnish the public with the best beef the country affords.

WHITE & ISRAEL.

Asheville, June 23, 1859. tf.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

T. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, July 28, 1859.

TERMS.

The News is published weekly, at $2 per annum, strictly in advance.

FOR CONGRESS,

DAVID COLEMAN,

OF BUNCOMBE.

The Election

For a member of Congress for the next two years, comes off one week from to-day. The people generally have doubtless settled down in the course they intend to pursue; and the great majority will, we make no doubt, cast their votes in the direction they believe best calculated to preserve their liberties and promote their interests. To doubt this, would be to question the capacity of the people for self-government—an opinion we certainly do not entertain.

Believing, as we sincerely do, that the welfare of the country depends upon the administration of the government upon Democratic principles, which can only be done by the election of Democratic men, we have advocated the election of Mr. Coleman, the Democratic nominee. He stands fairly and squarely upon the Democratic platform—is an able and faithful defender of the faith as enunciated by the fathers of the Republic, and well qualified in every respect to make an acceptable, dignified and useful representative. For these reasons we have, and do, urge the Democratic party of the District to do their whole duty next Thursday. They should suffer no trifling excuse to keep them from the polls, nor prevent them from depositing a ticket for the standard bearer of their party.

Mr. Coleman has canvassed the entire District, thoroughly, performing an almost incredible amount of labor. It now remains for the freemen of the District to do their part, as faithfully as he has done his. If they do this, and we have evesy reason to believe they will, the Democratic party will emerge from the conflict triumphant, and National men every where will mingle their rejoicings with ours.

"TO YOUR TENTS, O ISRAEL!"

Mr. Vance's Extravagence.

When Mr. Vance voted against Mr. Crawford's bill for reducing the expenses of the government, beginning with the members of Congress, he certainly forgot the promise he made when elected. Although Mr. Clingman spoke and voted against increasing the salary of members of Congress, yet when it carried over his head, the *Spectator*, of which Mr. Vance was one of the editors, denounced him for receiving the increased pay. When Mr. Vance became a member, and the Democratic party wished to reduce the pay, *he* was the man to defeat it!

Now let us see by figures what Mr. Vance made for himself, and lost to the goverament.—He was a member of Congress 87 days, which, at the old pay of $8 per day, would amount to $696, but he received $3000 for the 87 days, or $34 50 per day. Deduct the $696 from $3000, and it leaves $2,314, that would have been saved to the government by each member of Congress. Estimating the whole number of members at 310 and multiplying $2,314 by that, and the government would have been saved the very handsome sum of $717,340!

Comment is unnecessary. The figures speak for themselves.

☞A communication appears in the last issue of the Enquirer, a Know Nothing paper published at Rutherfordton, taking us to task for stating that Mr. Vance was responsible, to the extent of his vote and influence, for the defeat of the post office appropriation bill. The writer accuses us of doing Mr. Vance injustice, and proceeds to enlighten the world with the statement that Mr. V. voted for the bill. Exactly so. We stated as much last week. He voted for the bill, *at first*, as did Grow and most of the Black Republicans. *Afterwards*, when Grow had determined to make the defeat of the bill the stepping-stone upon which to mount to the Speaker's Chair, he tacked on to the bill a Resolution, the sole object of which was to kill off the bill, and which object it effectually accomplished. *For that Resolution Mr. Vance voted*, as the official records of Congress inform us, and no quibbling or dodging can efface his responsibility for the defeat of the appropriation bill, and the consequent derangement in the mail facilities of the country, in this District and elsewhere.

We published a minute and faithful history of this whole matter last week, and do not care to repeat it.

Fine Wheat.---Good Cropping.

Maj. D. T. Sims, of Polk county, has sent us a sample of his Wheat, grown the present year. More beautiful Wheat we have never seen. It would rank No. 1 in any market. In a note he says—"Allow me to trouble you with a sample of Wheat grown on my place; also the dimensions of a lot which I had in Wheat, and the number of bushels raised upon it, after losing at least one-third. The lot was 30 yards long and 28 yards wide. The amount of Wheat 8 bushels. I will make from some six acres about 60 bushels of the same sort of Wheat, equally as fine as the sample I send you. It is the "Clingman Wheat." I am satisfied we can grow Wheat as successfully as it can be grown any where."

Nice Document.

Some one has sent us a copy of a little 4 by 6 sheet, entitled "The Rescuer," and purporting to be published in the Jail of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, by thirteen negro stealers, who are serving out a term of imprisonment for stealing negroes from Kentucky some months since. It contains some account of the precious thieves, who glory in their shame, and avow their readiness to violate the laws of their county again, on the first opportunity. The sheet abounds with filthy abuse of President Buchanan, and the Democratic party generally, as the defenders of the institution of slavery. Ten years in the Penitentiary, with low diet, wholesome discipline and hard work, would probably improve their mental and moral perceptions.

Shame! Shame! Shame!

Our readers who heard the discussion at this place between Messrs. Coleman and Vance will remember that Mr. Coleman denounced as false a report that $3000 had been raised at Washington to aid in his election. Mr. Vance in explaining how such a report got circulation, said he got it in a letter from Washington, but would not endorse its truth, and refused, when called upon by Mr. Coleman, to state who wrote the letter.

The exposition which was made here ought to have put the matter to rest. Not so, however.—We have been shown a letter from a respectable gentleman in the upper part of Henderson, saying that this report is now industriously circulated in that part of the District, and Mr. Vance is given as its author. It will be remembered that Mr. Vance admitted in his speech here that he had told this silly story to a few *confidential friends*. Behold, how a slanderous report finds its way to the public! Mr. Vance gets it from Mr. Somebody at Washington, tells it to a few *confidential* friends, and they spread it from Dan to Beersheba as an *actual fact!* When traced back to Mr. Vance, he saddles it upon his Washington friend, and refuses to give his name! The falsehood has had its effect, Mr. Coleman is injured, but nobody is responsible! Will the honest freemen of the District endorse this mode of warfare, by sustaining those who are engaged in it?

A Human Skunk.

Some fellow writing from Morganton to the Raleigh Register, over the signature of "A Burke Oppositionist," blackguards us in a manner which shows conclusively that, to great natural nastiness, he has added a large amount of acquired filth. Our reply to him is found below.

I met a lion in my path,
('Twas on a dreamy summer night,)
Who gave me the alternative
To either run or fight.

I dare not turn upon the track,
I dare not think to run away,
For fear the lion at my back
Would seize me as his prey.

So summoning a fearless air,
Though all my soul was full of fright,
I said unto the forest king,
"I will not run, but fight."

We fought, and, as the fates decreed,
I conquered in the bloody fray,
For soon the lion at my feet
A bloody carcass lay.

A little skunk was standing by,
And noted what the lion spoke;
And when he saw the lion die,
The lion's track he took.

He used the lion's very speech,
For stretching to his utmost height,
He gave me the alternative
To either run or fight.

I saw he was prepared to fling
Fresh odors from his bushy tail,
And knew those odors very soon
My nostrils would assail.

So, summoning an humble air,
Though all my soul was free from fright,
I said unto the dirty skunk,
"I'll *run*, but will not *fight*."

MORAL.

As years begin to cool my blood,
I rather all would doubt my spunk,
Than for a moment undertake
To fight a human skunk.

More Wheat.

Our friend and townsman, Ephraim Clayton, Esq., has just measured up *three hundred bushels*, less a fraction, of superior "Clingman Wheat," from twelve acres of ground. Twenty-five bushels to the acre! If any body in this section can beat this, let them speak out, or forever hold their peace.

As a Wheat producing country, we are fully persuaded this section of the State has no superior in the world Time will demonstrate it.

☞The first number of the *Observer*, just established at Franklin, Macon county, by Messrs. Smith & Siler, is on our table. It is neutral in politics. The Editors have talent and taste, and will make an interesting paper.

DEATH OF HON. RUFUS CHOATE.—The death of this distinguished citizen of Massachusetts has been noticed. He left Boston a few weeks since for Europe, while laboring under very bad health. An increase of suffering forced him to leave the steamer at Halifax, where, as the telegraph informs us, he died. Mr. Choate was born in Essex, Massachusetts, in 1799, and was, therefore, nearly sixty years of age. His fame and standing as a lawyer and advocate was not, perhaps, surpassed by any living member of his profession. He served in the Legislature of his own State, in both the Senate and Lower House, and subsequently, in 1834, was elected to the National House of Representatives. He declined a re-election, and for the next eight years devoted himself assiduously to his profession. In 1841, he was sent to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Massachusetts, as the successor of Mr. Webster, who had entered the Cabinet of President Harrison. At the close of his term he retired to private life, and up almost to the day of his death was actively engaged in his professional labors. In all respects, he was one of the master-minds of the country—a profound lawyer, an eloquent advocate, a reflective and wisely-judging statesman, and withal a high-toned courteous and upright gentleman.

☞A stern-wheel boat, of respectable size, has been taken across the portage between the head-waters of the Minnesota river and the Red river of the North. That means simply that a steamboat can run from the Gulf of Mexico to the Northern Ocean, through the continent.

☞Gov. Ellis offers a reward of $200 for the apprehension of Owen Norment, who shot Chas. Tittermerry, in Charlotte, two or three weeks ago. He also offers a reward of $200 for the arrest of Robt. Reinhardt, charged with the murder of Frederick Thornburg, in Newton.

☞Turkey Creek post office has been changed to Leicester. By the way, the Leicester folks say they are determined to build up a nice village. They have made a fair start.

☞Eighty kegs of powder exploded at one of the powder mills at Gorham, Maine, on the 13th inst., blowing the buildings to atoms, and killing one man.

MOB LAW IN KENTUCKY.—A man named Jasper Rouzy was hung by a mob, near Standford, Lincoln county, Ky., on Saturday morning last. In May last he had shot and killed James Oldham, of Lincoln county.

The Great Irish Revival.

The last steamer brings intelligence of the continual increase and power of the remarkable religious revival in Ireland. It is a prominent topic in all the British newspapers. One number of the Banner of Ulster has four columns in small type of the reports of the various meetings held, chiefly in Belfast, on the previous Sabbath, and at its conclusion apologizes to its readers by saying:

"So wide-spread—we might almost say general—is the revival movement, that it is quite impossible for us to present any thing like a full detail of its progress and results, or satisfactory notices of any but the most prominent cases.—The movement, which must shortly arrest national attention, progresses in a manner which is a subject of astonishment to all who witness it.—There are now comparatively few who are skeptical as to the serious and solemn character of the manifestations, even among those who at first were skeptical."

The Belfast News Letter says:

"This extraordinary movement is extending itself in Belfast in the most rapid manner. Prayer meeting are held almost every evening, and are attended by immense crowds, almost all of whom are affected with all the external symptoms already described. There is an evident out-pouring of the spirit of God in answer to believing, faithful prayer. The most skeptical, who will but attend one of these meetings now held in any of the churches or other places in this town, will be compelled to admit that the hand of the Lord is visibly at work, and that his blessing attends the means used for bringing sinners to seek happiness in a Saviour's love. All evangelical denominations have joined in this good work, and success—marvellous success—has hitherto attended their efforts. Every Protestant place of worship in this town is becoming rapidly filled. There are no empty pews now—no unoccupied seats.—Every evening the streets are crowded with hundreds and thousands who are wending their way—not to the place of amusement—not to join in the giddy dance—not to attend either theatre or concert—but with their Bibles, hymn-books, and psalm-books in their hands, eagerly pressing onward to the house of God to endeavor to obtain admission in time, so that they may therein hear instructions as to how they shall escape from the city of destruction, and at length reach the Celestial Kingdom. At the services conducted in the different churches many have been led to seek pardon, and many profess to have obtained it, and are now going on their way rejoicing."

☞It is said that Jefferson Davis is preparing a bill to bring forward during the next session of Congress, to repeal the laws against the slave trade.

☞Our Charleston exchanges contain the announcement of the death of Col. JACOB BOND I'ON, an old and highly respected citizen of that place.

☞Guion's Hotel, at Raleigh, has been purchased by the Baptists of that place, for $8,000, with a view of opening a first class female school.

☞The Hon. A. H. Stephens, in a late speech at Augusta, is reported as saying,

"Many had asked him (Stephens) what he thought of public sentiment on this (slavery) question. He would reply that the institution of slavery is now stronger than it was 16 years ago when he entered Congress. Nothing improved like it, *and it is now fixed firm and secure in its position.*"

☞The Directors of the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad met at Newbern on Thursday, and elected John D. Whitford, President, and J. C. Justice Treasurer.

☞Letcher's majority in Virginia is 5,470.

☞There are 330 patients in the California State Lunatic Asylum, and the number increases at the rate of about one per day.

☞The following is among the toasts drank at the celebration of the 4th at Concord, N. C.:

By James Sloan—Here's to the man that owned the land that raised the corn that fed the goose that raised the quill that penned the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

☞Among the obituary notices in the Leeds Intelligencer is the following:

"On the 20th instant, aged 45, Mr. Peter Matterson, of Low Dunsford, near Broughbridge.—He and his ancestry have been the owners and occupiers of the farm on which he died for more than eight hundred years. The farm was not entailed, and the owner has always been a Matterson, without adoption."

☞Mr. William Jackson, of Dallas, Ala., his overseer, one slave, and six mules, all died, while a dozen negroes were very sick together, from eating damaged corn meal, lately.

EXPENSIVE.—The daily war expenses of France are estimated at 3,000,000 francs, of Austria at 1,200,000 florins, or each about $600,000.

THE PRESIDENCY.—The Decatur (Ill.) Daily Magnet has hoisted the names of Jas. Guthrie, of Kentucky, and Horatio King, of Maine, for President and Vice President.

RE-NOMINATING MR. BUCHANAN.—The Pittsburg (Pa.) Post nominates Mr. Buchanan for re-election to the Presidency. It takes the ground that he is the only candidate who can be nominated by the Charleston Convention to reconcile the differences in the ranks of the Democracy.

☞Mr. Buchanan is said to work eighteen out of every twenty-four hours.

☞The Washington (D. C.) Star estimates the population of that city at from 75,000 to 80,000.

☞The Hagerstown (Md.) Mail estimates the yield of wheat in that county at over one million of bushels.

BLONDIN'S LAST FEAT.—M. Blondin, last week, performed the feat of trundling a wheelbarrow over a tight-rope across Niagara River. An immense concourse of people assembled to witness the scene. Blondin varied the exercise by walking backwards over the rope before the wheelbarrow performance.

THE RAILROAD.—We are happy in being able to chronicle the completion of the track of our railroad to the residence of the late Gen Wallace. By the annual meeting, in August, the iron will be across the district line.—*Spartanburg Spartan.*

☞An ingenious Scotchman has trained a couple of mice to turn a small reel for twisting twine. The laborers run about 10 miles a day, and reel from 100 to 150 threads. A half a penny's worth of oatmeal lasts a mouse five weeks, and the clear annual profit on each animal, per year, is computed at six shillings. This beats the "industrious fleas."

Envy shooteth at others and wounds herself.

FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Public Meeting in Polk County.

A large number of the *tax payers* of the county assembled at the Court House on Friday, July 15th, to hear the result of the election, on the subscription to aid in the construction of the French Broad Rail Road, which was announced by our Sheriff to be over *six to one*, which was received by general acclamation. When a meeting was organized by calling A. J. Cansler to the Chair, and appointing J. C. Waldrip Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained to be, to give a barbecue to Messrs. Cannon, Woodfin, and Erwin, for the valuable services rendered, which added greatly to the obtaining of our glorious victory.

1. On motion of J. L. Ward, we gived a barbecue to Messrs. Cannon, Woodfin and Erwin, at such time as will suit them.

2. On motion of G. J. Mills, the Chair appointed a committee of five to write those gentlemen, when J. L. Ward, J M. Hamilton, G. J. Mills, G. H. Blackwell and E. G. Foster, were appointed said committee.

3. On motion, the Chair appointed the following persons, a Committee of Arrangements, viz: Dr. C. Mills, Henry Earl, T. G. Ridings, T. L. Smith, G. J. Mills, Alex. Brice, Ransom Ponder J. W. Hampton, F. A. Weaver, J. M. Hamilton, Adolphus Mills, Daniel Fegans, Dr. C. King, Thos. Egerton, G. H. Blackwell, J. L. Ward, C. O. Green, James Carpenter, E. G. Foster, D. T. Sims, Dr. J. G. Blackstock, R. Whitesides, Jas. Jackson, W. S. Mills, Dr. B. Lankford, J. H. Carson, G. B. Arlege, W. Spain and J. C. Waldrip.

4. On motion. a general invitation was extended to all the friends of the road, to be with us on the occasion.

5. On motion; the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Asheville News, and we request the Spartanburg, Hendersonville, and Rutherford papers to copy the same.

6. On motion, of J. L. Ward, the Editors of the Asheville News, Carolina Spartan, Telescope, and Rutherford Enquirer, be especially invited to attend said meeting.

ALEX. J. CANSLER, *Ch'n.*
J. C. WALDRIP, *Sec'y.*

FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Temperance Celebration.

The Webster Division of the Sons of Temperance, to advance her noble cause, mustered her infant—yet gallant forces—and actually celebrated the memorable Fourth,—a day which in its annual return, should be hailed with "joy and gladness," by all the sons and daughters of our glorious freedom, whether they are sons and daughters of Temperance or not. The following was the order of the day:

The Division, after holding a "protracted meeting, sallied forth, and entering main street, formed itself into a regular and tasty line of procession, the arrangement of which I will not detail, being unskilled in tactics. Suffice it to say—the *ladies* were not entirely in the rear—nor will they ever be behind in a good cause, *where men have souls in their bodies, and give them a chance!*

After a proper disposition of the "regulars" the astonished, gazing groups about the streets were invited to share their patriotism by falling into ranks in the rear. Some accepted the invitation; I mean the sober, respectable and liberal minded. Others, that is whiskey-lovers, tiplers, topers, temperance haters, &c., did not choose to enlist. We do not wish to be understood as saying that *all* who did not march are characters that deserve these latter titles; for, besides others, there were clever respectable and worthy young ladies, and men too, who but for the shackles of an illiberal and contracted party to which they have attached themselves, would not only march under temperance banners, but also enter their names upon the temperance list among the good, wise, and great of our country.

The procession being over, the crowd was gently and comfortably seated in the Court House, where the exercises were continued by the Chaplain, *pro tem.*, (the young Rev. Mr. Ammons of the Baptist Church,) who, after reading the first psalm, prayed a sensible and appropriate prayer, for which, together with some remarks favoring the temperance cause, made by him in the winding up, he is fearfully threatened with utter overthrow by the kingly authorities of that church—that is, by Peter King of the laity, styled by way of eminence "Judge King," being ex-Chief Justice of the County Courts of Jackson county.—But enough of "Uncle Peter" just now. We do not intend to slight the Judge, however.

The *Declaration* was then read by Dr. John C. Love, who performed that duty in a style deliberate, elegant and forcible—such as mere reading seldom affords.

After a short interval of sweet sounds, the writer made a short oration on Liberty, in the time of which he felt a good deal of eloquence and poetry, if he did fail to make others feel it. Then followed the Rev. W. H. Howell, in a regularly constituted temperance speech, in which, with his usual energy and his own peculiar *vim* he set forth, both from philosophy and fact, the ruinous effects of intoxicating drinks. Among many other forcible remarks and striking metaphors, he said that "the day on which it was declared that the British Lion was overcome and America was free, was a glorious day; but a still brighter day will be the one on which it shall be said King Alcohol is vanquished and the world freed from his slavish chains, by the temperance army."

We had but few off hand pops, as most of the gentlemen called upon politely declined. Sheriff Davis respectfully excused himself by stating that "he had a case of nursing on hand." Young Dillard Love was finally called upon. He is quite a youth, his education in progress. But he arose like one accustomed to the like, and responded in a short address, both the matter and manner of which might well be envied by older orators than himself.

Upon the whole, the affair passed off with honor to the place and the occasion; and to the praise of the audience it deserves to be said that we have never seen a more quiet and well behaved audience on any occasion, except the little rudeness of "Uncle Peter," who, it must be confessed, left the court in rather a boisterous and unceremonious manner—intruded himself on the shoemaker below, who was, as he says, minding his own business, and as the latter, no doubt to get rid of him, would say "Amen!" "Uncle Peter" would respond in a regular *tantrum* of those manual and facial manœuvers, peculiar to himself. Finally we can but hope that the Judge will improve his manners a little, against our next.

WHEREAS, On the night of the 21st ult., in this village, F. W. Potts of this county happened to the sad misfortune of falling from a second story porch, thereby losing his life.

And whereas, His name was before our Division, which no doubt would soon have elected and initiated him, for which reason, we regard him as virtually a brother.

And whereas, He has left a widow, who is the mother of a number of children—mostly helpless girls.

And lastly, whereas, Our order professes to be a charitable institution. Therefore

Resolved, 1. That as a Division of the Sons of Temperance, we hereby express our sympathy for the bereft family and relations.

Resolved, 2. That we present to said widow fifteen dollars ($15,00,) as enjoined by the sixth Art. and fourth Sec. of our Constitution in the case of a real brother deceased.

Resolved, 3. That a copy of this preamble and resolutions, together with the above description of our celebration be sent to the Asheville News for publication.

W. L. WESTALL, *Sec.*

☞When Charles V. read upon the tomb of a Spanish nobleman—"Here lies one who never knew a fear," he very wittily replied—"Then he never snuffed a candle with his fingers."

☞A hot shovel held over burnished furniture, will take out white spots.

"A man behind the age should be fed on catch-up."

FOR THE NEWS.

To Miss --------, of --------.

BY "ACROSTIC."

I love to gaze upon thy face,
Earth ne'er saw a fairer one;
Beauty there and truth I trace,
Richest gifts to thee belong.

No twinkling star has ever shone
As brightly as thy own blue eye;
No lovelier being e'er was known,
No purer heart e'er heav'd a sigh.

You do not know what fond delight
Pervades my heart at thy sweet smile;
How like a transient gleam of light,
It beams with sunshine all the while.

Ah! joyless life to me would seem,
Dear lady, could I ne'er behold
Love cheer thee with his sunny beam,
Ere yet thy heart is chill'd and cold.

Peerless in thy charms so fair,
Peerless in thy beauty rare,
Shine forever like a star!

Lover's Grove, July 25, 1859.

Arrivals at the Eagle Hotel.

James D. Keenan, Union, S. C.
J. E. Ray, Montrealla.
W. J. Brown, Limestone.
G. M. Roberts, Shufordsville.
Dr. G. W. Fletcher, Cane Creek.
A. Burgin, Swannanoa.
C. G. Ramsour, Lincolnton.
John Burgin, Swannanoa.
J. M. Shipp, "
Charles A. Cohrs, Charleston, S. C.
A. W. Burton, Shelby.
H. I. McBrayer, Hendersonville.
W. B. Whitaker, "
J. W. Wiseman, Davie.
John Pence, "
Wm. Y. Porter, Swannanoa.
W. J. Brown, Limestone.
N. Y. Johnston, French Broad.
G. W. Wait, Independence, Mo.
A. J. Bradley, East Tenn.
H. J. Jordan, Black Mountain.
L. Chapman, Leicester.
Henry C. Gillespie, Charleston, S. C.
E. S. Walton, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. Porter, Swannanoa.
A. J. Miller, Hendersonville.
W. Bryson, "
W. M. Bryson, "
R. P. Johnston, French Broad.
C. F. Davis, Hendersonville.
E. F. Havett, La.
R. J. Adams, Beaufort, S. C.
Miss Smith, Georgia.
W. N. Harris, Chimney Rock.
J. P. Richardson, Anson co. N. C.
T. D. McLeod, Sumter, S. C.
W. L. Ledbetter & Lady, Ansonville.
W. R. Larkin, Ala.
S. M. Young, Swannanoa.
A. Cline, McDowell co.
D. Nichols, Baltimore.
R. G. Dunn, New York City.
W. J. Miller, French Broad.
J. F. O. Wilbar, Waynesville.
Mrs. Bunkley, Wilmington.
Miss Saunders. "
Miss Martin, "
D. S. Cowan, "
W. D. Goggins, Lady & 2 serv'ts, Newberry.
Henry C. Gillespie, Charleston, S. C.
R. P. Troy, Lady & Son, Lumberton, N. C.
W. J. McMillan.
Mrs. Roberts, N. C.
N. Hammond, Tenn.
Y. J. P. Owens, Pleasant Mound, S. C.
Mrs. Walker, Charleston, S. C.
Miss Walker, & serv. " "
W. J. Davenport, Oglethorpe co.
S. S. Farrell, "
A. M. Morgan, La.
J. M. Stepp, Swannanoa.
E. G. Ramsour, Lincolnton.
John Burgin, Swannanoa.
James T. Getteway, Lady, Children & servant, Wilmington, N. C.
Mrs. Anna Moore, Wilmington, N. C.
John D. Hyman, Black Mountain.
R. Bacon, Edgefield Dist. S. C.
Jas. H. Rice, Greenville, S. C.
Charles Davant, Beaufort, S. C.
J. C. Davant, "
J. C. Winsmith, Spartanburg, S. C.
George W. Lester, Buena Vista.
Wm. Brittain, French Broad.
R. C. Brittain, Boilston.
J. H. Richards, Anson, N. C.
T. D. McLeod, Sumter, S. C.

WILLIAM F. JONES,

Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.

(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)

July 28, 1859. 1y

NOTICE.

THE first and only Camp Meeting for the Buncombe Circuit, will be held at the Ridge Camp Ground, in Buncombe county, beginning on Thursday before the second Sunday in August. Owing to a disappointment, there will be no protracted meeting at Jonathan's Creek, as was contemplated. W. F. GRAY,

July 28, 1859. *Sup't Buncombe Circuit.*

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS well known House has been re-opened for the accommodation of the traveling public. It has been and will continue to be a First Class Hotel. One very great advantage it possesses over other Houses is its being almost embowered in Shade Trees.

The promenades, (of which there are three,) are so thoroughly shaded that a person may enjoy them at any hour of the day.

In fact, its admirable situation with regard to coolness and quietness, and its elevated position, commanding one of the finest Mountain Views, render it the most desirable stopping place in Morganton, or in the

MOUNTAIN REGION.

The Proprietor has added and will continue to add to its comfort and conveniences; and he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage he formerly enjoyed.

His Stables are attended by one of the best, if if not the *very best*, Hostlers in the Southern Country—the far famed "SILAS."

About the first of July next, the Western N. C. R. R. will be completed to Newton; and persons going to Morganton will find ready access by this route, via Salisbury, Statesville, and Newton, where, besides the regular Stage Coach, there will be a

Comfortable and Commodious Vehicle,

to convey passengers on to Morganton.

Persons going from Charlotte to Morganton, will find ready facilities for transportation, there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton; and at Lincolnton, B. S. Johnson, Esq'r., the proprietor of the Hotel, will provide good Horses, Carriages, and Drivers, for public use; and equal facilities will be offered at Morganton, for transportation to any required place.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, June 23, 1859. 6w

W. G. CANDLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Montmorency Multiflorus,

(Homony Creek P. O., Buncombe County, N. C.)

July 21, 1859. 6m

1859. 1859.

United States Mail Line,

FOR THE EAST.

Change of Schedule!

THE Trains of the Western North Carolina Rail Road are now running DAILY to the Catawba river, (and by the first of September will reach Newton,) leaving Salisbury, on the arrival of the Northern mail, at 4½ o'clock, P. M., connecting with C. S. BROWN & CO.'S

Line of 4 Horse Coaches

For MORGANTON and ASHEVILLE, running DAILY to Newton, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, through to Asheville, without any detention, and *TEN HOURS IN ADVANCE* of any other line. Returning from Asheville leaves on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, arriving in Salisbury next days to breakfast; connecting with the trains of the North Carolina Rail Road going North, which will be

24 Hours in Advance

Of any other Stage Line from Asheville—crossing the Blue Ridge at NOON-DAY, going and coming; thereby securing the finest view of the celebrated peaks of the BLACK MOUNTAIN—Mt. Mitchell and Mt. Clingman—to be had from any point;—passing within 10 miles of the "Black Mountain House," and connecting with the Hacks of that establishment.

☞Families and invalids, four or more, by stopping over at Newton, can take our *EXTRA COACH* for Morganton in day light, if they prefer it; thus avoiding night travel from Salisbury to Asheville. The same accommodation is provided for those passing from Asheville to Salisbury, by stopping at Morganton over night, and taking the *Extra Coaches* in the morning, for the Rail Road.

This Stage Line has been in successful operation four years, and no serious accident has ever occurred on it; and without fear of contradiction we will say it is the *most pleasant, expeditious, nearest*, and *cheapest route*, East or West.

☞One of the Proprietors will be found at the head of the Railroad, and the other at Morganton, ready to accommodate all wishing to take our Stages.

☞Stage Office: In Morganton, at the "Walton House." In Asheville, at the "Eagle Hotel."

C. S. BROWN & CO.
Contractors.

July 1st, 1859. 3m

EAGLE HOTEL.

I DESIRE to call public attention to the EAGLE HOTEL. I have it ready for the reception of those who are seeking either health or pleasure, and will spare neither money or trouble to make it a *First Class Hotel*. I have secured the services of an able and experienced Steward from Charleston, to take charge of the dining room, and hope to be able to please even the most fastidious.

Permit me to call attention to the arrivals and departures of the Stages that have their offices at the Eagle:

Greenville, S. C.—Stage arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings; departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings.

Morganton.—Stage leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings; arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights.

Warm Springs and Greeneville, Tenn.—Stage arrives and departs every day but Sunday.

J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.

July 7, 1859. tf

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

ON the 3rd day of Sept. next, we will sell on the premises, the valuable FARM belonging to the Estate of the late J. W. Harris, and lying on the Main Broad River, 17 miles west of Rutherfordton, and 23 miles east of Asheville, on the Hickory Nut Road, containing about

800 Acres,

A large portion of it good BOTTOM LAND.

The place has long been known as one of the best stands in the up-country, and the mountain scenery in the vicinity cannot be surpassed in the United States.

Persons desirous of purchasing will of course examine for themselves.

---ALSO---

Some four other Tracts of Land in the vicinity.

TERMS.

One fourth cash; the other three-fourths in one, two and three years, with bond and approved security, and title withheld until the last payment is made.

—ALSO—

One hundred and one Shares in the Hickory Nut Turnpike Company, will be sold at the same time and on the same terms.

C. L. HARRIS, } *Executors*
B. SHERRILL, }

June 30, 1859. tds

SULPHUR SPRINGS,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.

THIS well known watering place and delightful summer resort, will be open for the reception of company, under the management of MR. C. C. TERRY, late of the

"MOUNTAIN HOUSE."

Every effort will be made to render comfortable all who may visit the Sulphur.

The excellent qualities of the water, the purity of the atmosphere, and the magnificence and beauty of the surrounding scenery, are too well known to render any attempt at description necessary.

The Springs are five miles west of Asheville, on the State Turnpike Road.

May 12, 1859. tf

☞The Columbia Carolinian, Charleston Mercury, and New Orleans Delta, will copy tri-weekly for two months, and forward bill to C. C. Terry, Sulphur Springs.

State of North Carolina,

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

In Equity.--Spring Term, 1859.

Hiram McLeon vs. Enos McHenry and Wm. R. McConnell.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants Enos McHenry and Wm. R. McConnell, are non residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in some newspaper in this State for six weeks, commanding said non resident Defendants to be and appear before his Honor the Judge of the Court of Equity to be opened and held for said county of Cherokee at the Court House in Murphy on the 1st Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint of Hiram McLeon, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them.

Witness, F. P. AXLEY, Clerk & Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 1st Monday in March, 1859. Issued June 20th, 1859.

F. P. AXLEY, *C. & M. E.*

Printer's fee $6.

378.

EVERY body examine your money for a $10 Bill on the Exchange Bank of Columbia, S. C., No. 378, issued 4th Oct., 1854. If found, let the Editor know it, and you shall lose nothing.

June 30, 1859. 3t

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President.
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary.
William H. Jones, Treasurer.
H. W. Husted, Attorney.
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee, }
W. H. McKee, } Executive Committee.
Charles B. Root, }

For further information the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, *Sec'y.*

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1859.—1y.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company.

AT a meeting of the members of the Asheville Mutual Insurance Company, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. Osborne, President.
W. W. McDowell, Vice President.
J. B. Rankin, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. D. Rankin, M. Patton, J. W. Patton.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. Hardy, M. D.
J. D. Boyd, " "
W. L. Hilliard " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. Vance, A. S. Merrimon.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Sec'y.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

NEWTON ACADEMY.

THE session at this Academy will commence on the 3d Monday of May next under the charge of Rev. JACOB HOOD as Principal, whose reputation as a Teacher is well known throughout this country.

The session will continue five months, and the following rates of Tuition will be charged, viz:

Orthography, Reading, Writing and Primary Arithmetic, per session,	$ 6 00
Geography, English Grammar, and Arithmetic *continued*,	8 00
All other English Branches,	10 00
Latin, French and Greek,	12 00
Contingent fee, payable in advance,	1 00

Tuition due at the end of the session, and will be charged from the time of entrance to the close of the session. Deduction made only in cases of continued sickness.

This Academy is a beautiful new Building, situate on the Plank Road, one and one quarter of a mile south of Asheville, on an elevated position, near to a *good Buncombe spring*, and in a thickly settled neighborhood, where boarding can be had on moderate terms; and the entire country around is as beautiful and as healthy as can be found any where.

M. PATTON,
Pres. of Board of Trustees.

April 7, 1859. tf

PILES. FISTULA,

Strictures, Tumors, Cancers, Scrofula, &c.

PAMPHLETS containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success, will be forwarded to any that wish them. Those wishing to test the efficacy of Dr. Clopton's Wonderful Remedies, must give a correct description of the disease, its appearance in its incipient stage, present condition, location, &c.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications. Address,

J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.,
Huntsville, Ala.

March 24, 1859. 1y.

REEMS CREEK, N. C., April 25, 1859.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON—*Dear Sir:* Yours dated 3d inst., came to hand about ten days ago. I should have written sooner but got one of my hands badly hurt. The Ointment I got from you, I think three years ago, made a perfect cure of a sore on my face of long standing. It has been a neglect in me not to acknowledge it sooner.—There are two men in my neighborhood afflicted with cancer. I presume these cases have too far advanced to be cured. E. H. McClure has one which began just under the eye, and has gone round the eye. The eye if not destroyed is sunk. Robert Hunter's began close to his ear where the jaw bone works up to the ear, now spread all round, got down on his neck. I done my best two years ago for them to go and see you. Hunter started, got into Georgia, met with some old woman who undertook his case and he turned back. Willis Lunsford took my advice, he got the Ointment from you some months ago, he is now completely cured. The place I described to you on my breast I think is probably cured or checked for the present.

Respectfully yours,
WM. COLEMAN.

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his serviees to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Dr. L. will visit the town of Webster on the last three days of each month, for the purpose of prescribing for Chronic diseases. Those afflicted will please take notice. He offers this card through numerous solicitations from different persons. The Dr. can be found at Mr. Allison's Hotel.

Franklin, April 15th, 1858.

Molasses, Molasses.

MANUFACTURED from the Chinese Sugar Cane, by W. W. McDowell, for sale by gallon or barrel, by

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
Saved Yearly
Saved Yearly
Saved Yearly
Planters Take Notice
Planters Take Notice
Planters Take Notice
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
Before The People
Before The People
Before The People
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
And Flux.
And Flux.
And Flux.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
Packages of Half Doz.
Packages of Half Doz.
Packages of Half Doz.
Put Up Expressly
Put Up Expressly
Put Up Expressly
For Plantations.
For Plantations.
For Plantations.

For sale in Asheville, by E. J. ASTON.

THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY

SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC

THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE

BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE
BEFORE THE PEOPLE

FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.

SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL

IS EASILY TAKEN
IS EASILY TAKEN
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IS EASILY TAKEN
IS EASILY TAKEN
IS EASILY TAKEN

HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE
HAS NO BAD TASTE

WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE

WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME

OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET
OR CHANGE OF DIET

WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE
WITH LESS TROUBLE

MORE SPEEDILY
MORE SPEEDILY
MORE SPEEDILY
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AND PERMANENTLY
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THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY
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THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY

TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE
TEST ONE PACKAGE

Every Druggist and Country Merchant should keep a supply of this valuable Remedy, not only from the profits that accrue from its sales, but as an act of philanthropy towards suffering humanity. It will be made to the especial and pecuniary interest of all Druggists to purchase by

W. W. BLISS & CO., PROPRIETORS

For sale in Asheville by E. J. ASTON.

July 7, 1859.

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers for rent his STORE HOUSE, opposite Gudger's Hotel. It is too well known to render a description necessary.

J. S. SMITH.

Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy

Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale

Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.

100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages

Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
Sold In Georgia and South Carolina

In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.

It Is Warranted to Cure
It Is Warranted to Cure
It Is Warranted to Cure
It Is Warranted to Cure
It Is Warranted to Cure
It Is Warranted to Cure
It Is Warranted to Cure
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It Is Warranted to Cure
It Is Warranted to Cure

If Directions are Followed,
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If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,

Any Case of Dyspepsia
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Any Case of Dyspepsia
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Any Case of Dyspepsia
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Any Case of Dyspepsia
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Any Case of Dyspepsia

Liver Disease,
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Liver Disease,
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Jaundice,
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General Debility,
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General Debility,
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Palpitation,
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Palpitation,

Chronic Diarrhœa,
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Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,

Giddiness,
Giddiness,
Giddiness,
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Giddiness,
Giddiness,
Giddiness,
Giddiness,
Giddiness,
Giddiness,

Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,

Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,

Pain In Side and Back,
Pain In Side and Back,
Pain In Side and Back,
Pain In Side and Back,
Pain In Side and Back,
Pain In Side and Back,
Pain In Side and Back,
Pain In Side and Back,
Pain In Side and Back,
Pain In Side and Back,

It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to

Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;

It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form

In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.

Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should

Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.

Send a Postage Stamp to the Proprietors for their Pamphlet on "Diseases of Stomach and Bowels."

W. W. BLISS & Co., Proprietors.

For sale in Asheville by E. J. ASTON.

July 7, 1859.

BLANKS

Of every description always on hand and for sale at this Office.

A Purifier of the Blood, and certain cure for Scrofula or King's Evil, Lumbar Abscess, Hip Disease, White Swelling, all Diseases of the Skin, Diseases of the Liver, Diseases of the Kidneys and Spine, Chronic Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Asthma, Jaundice, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Debility following Intermittent or Malarious Fevers, and all diseases arising from the excessive use of Mercury.

The Vegetable Alterative is offered to the public as a radical cure for the above named diseases, arising wholly or in part from impurity or vitiation of the blood—the basis of its success rests upon the well-known alterative properties of Spanish Sarsaparilla, which is imported expressly for the compounder of this medicine in all its purity; it is then, with the addition of other medicinal plants—alteratives and tonic in their action—manufactured with great care, and concentrated in a palatable form, making by the combination one of the best Alterative Medicines ever used. It is mild, yet active, in its operation; it renovates, while it removes the cause of disease, and may be used by all with confidence and safety.

It is an Alterative Tonic and is peculiarly adapted to malarious sections of the country—it eradicates thoroughly all traces of chronic debility which so often follows an attack of severe or protracted cases of intermittent fever. In the South and West it has been thoroughly tried, and has never failed to restore the invalid to health, sometimes after all other remedies have failed.

In diseases arising from an excessive use of mercury or other mineral medicines, it is unsurpassed in the thorough and prompt manner in which it eradicates all diseased matter from the blood and glandular system.

In all cutaneous diseases it acts like a charm, and in such diseases as Scald Head, Salt Rheum, and Skin Diseases of every kind, it is without an equal in its curative effects.

In the combination there are remidies that act directly on the Liver and Kidneys, and therefore it proposes to relieve these organs when in a torpid or inactive state. In relieving these and other organs, and being a purifier of the blood, it claims to be a cure for that loathsome disease, Scrofula.

The Alterative is put up in pint bottles. Accompanying each bottle is a pamphlet setting forth the nature and character of the several diseases for which it proposes to be a cure.

All agents and others who have the Alterative for sale are supplied with these pamphlets for distribution. Ask for one and read it.

This medicine has been extensively used by many physicians of eminence throughout the South and we have letters from many of them, speaking in the highest terms of its action as an Alterative Tonic Remedy. We are at liberty to refer to Dr. King of Louisburg, N. C.; Dr. Claiborne of Petersburg, Virginia; Drs. Wilson and Sanders, Marianna, Florida; Drs. Blunt, Hart, and Butler, Greenwood, Fla.; Dr. C. A. Hentz, Quincy, Fla.; Dr. E. M. Fant, Bankston, Miss., and many others.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.

June 16, 1859. 6m.

Flats! Flats! Flats!

FOR children, misses and ladies; trimmed and untrimmed. A large lot, and pretty of course, at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

Leather, Leather.

UPPER, sole and harness, always to be found and of the best quality at

GAINES, DEAVER & CO'S.

April 7, 1859.

DO you want a coat, pants, vest, shirt, boots, shoes, or hat? If so, you can be supplied with a fashionable article, at prices to suit the times, by applying to

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Smith & Chapman are hereby notified that they have placed their notes and accounts in the hands of W. L. TATE for collection, with whom all settlements are to be made.

SMITH & CHAPMAN.

March 24, 1859.

COMING IN.

OUR Spring and Summer Stock is now being received, having recently been purchased in the Northern markets by

DR. D. F. SUMMEY,

long and favorably known in the market as a man of taste and judgment in such matters. We pledge ourselves to our best efforts to please, as our motto is, "live and let live."

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

March 31, 1859.

Iron, Nails and Castings.

A First rate lot of Iron, Nails and Castings; just received. Over 2000 lbs. of Oven Lids, of all sizes and descriptions.

J. A. PATTON.

Nov. 25, 1858.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

MERRIMON & SONS,

ARE now receiving, direct from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a heavy assortment of rich and beautiful Goods, suited to the season, embracing every variety of

DRY Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c.

They invite particular attention to a rich assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

and feel satisfied that they will be pronounced beautiful. They have everything usually kept in a retail establishment, all bought upon the most favorable terms, and going off rapidly at low figures.

Call at Hugh Johnston's old stand, opposite the Court House, and you cannot fail to be pleased with both Goods and prices.

Asheville, April 21, 1859.

To Post Masters.

POST MASTERS are notified that Distribution service ceases at this Office on the 1st July proximo. They will please observe this, and not send mail matter to this Office to be Distributed.

J. H. HILLIARD,
Post Master at Asheville, N. C.

June 2, 1859. 4w

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c.

In view of the fact that every member of the human family is more or less subjected to some of the above complaints, besides innumerable other conditions in life, which, by the assistance of a little knowledge or exercise of common sense, they may be able so to regulate their habits of diet, and with the assistance of a good tonic, secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is, certainly, that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life; for this end Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation called HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which at this day is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease. Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent when taken in all its various forms, than any other; the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind, then why not use an article known to be infallible? Every country have their Bitters as a preventive of disease, and strengthening of the system in general, and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which has attended to advance the destiny of this great preparation in the medical scale of science.

FEVER AND AGUE.

This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short space of time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be defeated and driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, any of the above stated diseases can not be contracted when exposed to any ordinary conditions producing them, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and rendering unnecessary any change of diet or interruption to usual pursuits, but promotes sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in advanced years

Who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and needs only to be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing, these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and before so doing, ask your physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtues of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ **Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all Druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America and Germany.**

SCOVIL & MEAD,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
Wholesale Agents.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.

June 16, 1859. 1y

GROCERY STORE AND STAND, FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of changing his business, offers his present entire stock of Groceries and Liquors for sale. His stock is heavy, fresh and complete, embracing, in part, a heavy stock of

Fine French Brandy, Seignette Brandy, Superior Old Blackberry Brandy, Champagne Brandy, Ginger Brandy, Raspberry Brandy, Cherry Brandy, Old Rye Whiskey, Rye Whiskey xxx, Fine Old Nectar Whiskey, St. Croix Rum, Jamaica Rum. A heavy stock of fine Assort. Candies. Good stock of Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff. Good Supply of No. 1 Indigo. Nuts and Raisins, Mackerel, Oysters, Clams, Spun Thread, Schnapps, Tea, Domestics, &c., &c., &c.

The entire stock will be sold on accommodating terms.

If desired, the house will be sold with the goods.

Terms made easy, if the money is properly secured.

Call on the subscriber, in the South end of Asheville, for further information.

T. C. WINGATE.

Asheville, April 28, 1859. 3m

Pressed for Money!

ALL persons indebted to J. H. Gudger for board, will please come forward and pay up immediately.

After the 1st day of May all regular boarders will be required to settle up monthly, and all transient boarders to settle daily.

J. H. GUDGER.

April 25, 1859. 3m

Cranberry Iron.

A Large lot of wagon tire, plow molds and bull-tongue Iron, manufactured at the celebrated

CRANBERRY WORKS,

just received and for sale by

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 21, 1859.

Bonnets, Flats and Bloomers!

THE latest style and fashion, trimmed and untrimmed, just received, very cheap.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO

April 7, 1859.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

PREPARED by Dr. Sanford, compounded entirely from Gums, is one of the best PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Billious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents *nightmare*.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness*.

One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia*.

One dose of two tea spoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache*.

Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic*, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *cholera morbus*, and a preventive of *cholera*.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long spell of sickness.

One bottle taken for *Jaundice*, removes all allowness or unnatural color from the face.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form, while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventative for *Fever and Ague, chill Fever*, and all Fevers of a *Billious type*. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New York. Retailed by all Druggists.—Sold also by

E. J. ASTON, Asheville.

April 28, 1859. 1y

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge*. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge*, on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and waggons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.

March 20, 1856.

GREENVILLE

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber has on hand, and is constantly receiving, a large and varied assortment of

American & Italian Marble,

to which he would call the attention of those in want of a suitable memento to mark the spot where repose the remains of their departed relatives and friends.

Carving and Lettering of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.

Particular attention paid to orders by mail.

Refer to D. G. Westfield, Gower, Cox, Markly & Co., Col. D. Hoke, J. A. David, and Dr. M. B. Earle, Greenville; Rev. A. W. Cummings, Asheville.

JAS. M. ALLEN.

Winslow W. Smith, Agent at Asheville.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 24, 1859. 3m

ALL THE
PUREST AND BEST
PATENT MEDICINES,
MAY BE FOUND AT ALL TIMES AT
ASTON'S.